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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1873. NO. 215.

FIRST EDITION.

PRESBYTERIAL.

Annual Session of the General Assembly.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church continued its session this morning, and resolved that the next General Assembly convene in the First Presbyterian church, St. Louis, and that the Sessions of the churches of St. Louis be a Committee of Arrangements.

The undoubted business of yesterday—the consideration of the report of the Special Committee on Benevolence and Finance—was the most important feature of the report which has given rise to such protracted discussions is that it proposes a radical change in the benevolent financial agents of the Presbyterian Church, in creating a permanent Central Finance Committee, who shall receive all benevolent contributions and pay out and distribute the same to the several Boards who have heretofore each levied and distributed them according to the directions of the donors, or proportionately according to the sums determined to be raised by the Board. It also proposes to dispense with all past Treasurers of the Boards.

The secretaries of several Boards were requested to give their views of a scheme for a grand central treasury, each being restricted to his own office. Dr. Kendal and Dr. Dickson, of the Board of Home Missions; Dr. Ellinwood and Dr. Cowdrey, of the Board of Foreign Missions; Dr. Hall, of the Committee on Ministerial Relief; Dr. Speer, of the Board of Education; Dr. Jacobus, of the Committee on Sustentation; and Dr. McClelland, of the Committee on Freedmen, severally addressed the Assembly. A meeting of these secretaries happened to be here before

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1873.

It was been determined to make a thorough trial of the possibility of using the sailing system on Lake Michigan. If successful it will substantially revolutionize the lumber business at that point and reduce largely the revenues of the marine interest on Lake Michigan. The result of the experiment will be watched with great interest by all concerned in the lumber trade.

It appears that the meeting which was to have been held at Indianapolis on the 10th instant, for the inception of another "new party" movement, did not take place. Only one member of the organization appeared, and he, after looking wistfully around for some time, and finding himself "like the last rose of summer left blooming alone," gathered his melancholy robes around him and returned swiftly, silently to his own place. It was sad.

On the first of the present month a law went into effect prohibiting private banks from using the word "National" as a part of their corporated name, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each day that it was so used. The Comptroller of the Currency states that there has been a universal compliance with the act, and that not a single case has occurred in which the penalty of the law had to be imposed for its violation.

The Advisory Board of the Civil Service will meet in Washington to-day, and remain in session for several days. The last meeting of the Board took place last February, since which time a number of changes have been made in its membership. Secretary Richardson proposes to submit to the Board certain modifications in the regulations, which, it is thought, will, to some extent, remove the inequalities which have, up to this time, given cause for complaint.

According to information which has just reached the Treasury Department, a number of lawless wretches at Georgetown, South Carolina, are in the habit of indicating their contempt for the stars and stripes by stealthily cutting the halliards and hauling down the United States revenue flag under cover of the darkness. A little of the heroic treatment prescribed by General John A. Dix, in his immortal "shoot him down on the spot" order, ought to be dealt out to these venomous snaks.

"The effort to elevate the negro to the level of the whites is a fraud of low-lived politicians or of crack-brained fanatics."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

"At a competitive examination in Norfolk, Virginia, to-day, for a West Point cadetship, there were about twenty candidates, fifteen being white and five colored. Congressman Platt, to whom the selection was referred, decided in favor of a colored boy named John W. Williams, as having passed the best examination. Williams is about eighteen years of age, and was born in slavery. He has been at school for five years only."—*Special Washington Dispatch to Worcester Republican, May 17th.*

The Northern opposition press is wasting an immense amount of sympathy on "prostrate and impoverished" New Orleans. It is probably true that that city is in a bad way, and that business is dull in every branch. But the people are themselves to blame. What city, for instance, can be expected to prosper which consumes annually, as did New Orleans last year, seventy thousand barrels of whisky, or one-third of a barrel to every man, woman and child, and where lotteries are drawing in thousands of dollars every day, nearly all of which is profit? Riots, whisky, and gambling hells are not exactly the basis conditions of any city's progress.

The New York Legislature has passed an act for preventing the construction of any more wooden pavements in the city of New York. This action has been brought about by the fact that wood, even when prepared with preservatives against decay, is found to rot out in time, and in the end is much more expensive than stone. Besides this objection, it has in many cases been found to be very unhealthy while undergoing decomposition. The same course will have to be followed here, eventually. The wooden pavement is very nice, while it is fresh; but experience everywhere is proving that it is both dear and troublesome, and lasts but a little while.

More conventions. The millers of the country are to meet in delegate assemblage at Toledo, on the 17th of June. The objects of the convention are announced to be the interchange of views and experiences in the manufacture and selling of flour, in producing wheat and other grains used by them, and such other matters as may be of importance to the milling interests of the country. It is urged that, inasmuch as the producers of grain, whose interests are so closely allied to their own, are forming granges or associations throughout the country, the great milling interest ought also to form associations for mutual improvement and mutual protection, and thus try to elevate their industries to a standard to which the importance of their large and universally extended interests demand.

An important movement has been inaugurated in New York among the life insurance companies the ultimate result of which promises to be productive of more than ordinary results. Several of the leading life insurance companies of New York and vicinity have combined to form a union to be known as the Chamber of Life Insurance. The expressed object of this combination between companies which have heretofore been always rivals instead of co-laborers in anything, as set forth by the articles of association, is to afford mutual protection and to add strength and stability to the institution of life insurance, as conducted upon sound principles, by co-operation for mutual protection, and for the conduct of business with economy and in the most favorable manner for the interests of the insured. A similar combination has been for some time practiced in Europe and the results have been in every respect beneficial and satisfactory.

The emigration of negro labor from the cotton States is exciting serious interest in that quarter. The matter has attracted the attention of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, and a committee has been appointed to consider and report at the next annual convention upon the the best plan of averting this colored exodus. The remedy lies in treating this class of citizens justly; in the discontinuance of the existing bitter opposition to the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and to the newly acquired rights of the enfranchised race. Let the whites of that section accept the principles resulting from the war; cease their brutal antagonism to colored schools, and settle down to the pursuits of honest and manly labor, instead of frittering away their time in political discussions and heaping curses on the government. But just so long as they prefer poverty and anarchy to law, order and prosperity under Republican auspices, just so long will the stream of emigration complained of continue.

The Constitutional Convention found itself without a quorum on Monday, and after dranning around the city, the Sergeant-at-Arms could only muster seventy out of the 133 members. The other sixty-three are at home attending to their clients (the most of the members are lawyers); and the few who hang on at Philadelphia are disposing of grave questions of Constitutional law by votes which indicate the bare majority of a majority. It is a pity that these busy lawyers should have been so anxious to get into a convention whose duties they are unable to bear. A lawyer once applied to Judge Grier, of the United States District Court, to continue a case for him until next term, on the ground that he had a very important case coming up that morning in another court, and he could not attend to both at once, which the Judge declined to do. "If gentlemen," he said, "had so much business that they could not attend to it, they had better advise their clients to get other attorneys." If these sixty-three gentlemen are now constantly absent from the Convention have so much business on hand that they cannot attend to their proper duties, they had better give up either their business or the Convention. They have no right to hold on to a place they cannot fill.

Hargrove, however a chivalric Georgia Bourbon was arrested for violation of the Reconstruction and Enforcement acts, or for the perpetration of any outrage, however heinous, on Republicans, white or black, the juries have without exception been unable, even with the express purpose of acquittal, to agree. In a Congressional law which provides that United States juries shall be selected according to the laws of the State in which the case is tried. There is no law in Georgia preventing colored men from composing juries, but the invariable custom has been to select only whites. The United States authorities have now impanelled a number of reputable and intelligent colored men to serve as jurors in certain cases of alleged flagrant cruelty about to be tried in the Federal Courts of that State—and lo! and behold! the head of indignation which grew up from the unrecognized on account of it—notwithstanding that three-fifths colored people constitute nearly one-half of the population of the State. The reason, of course, is, that crimes against liberty and humanity will hereafter be tried by juries organized for justice—and naturally enough, perhaps—the men who have been in the habit of making a pastime of atrocity, don't like it. To deprive them of their amusement, and possibly it makes them feel uncomfortable about the neck.

A very able and instructive paper on the Ninth Census was the other day read before the National Social Science Convention by General Walker, the zealous and enlightened Superintendent. Some of the facts presented are of great general interest. The population of the country in 1870 fell some four millions below the estimates of Watson, Bullow and others. The loss by war is computed to have been about 800,000; the check to the colored population about 500,000, and the loss by the action of causes affecting habits of life among the people, and not incident to the war, 1,200,000. The principal of these causes are the restriction of the marrying age in numbers, the procrastination of marriage, and the decreasing number of births after marriage. In 1860 the population of the whole country will be between sixty-nine and eighty-four millions, with the chances in favor of from seventy-six to seventy-six millions. There are ten States, including New England and Michigan, in which the birth-rate is small, (averaging one person under a year old to each forty-two persons of all ages); fourteen States where there is one such child in thirty-three inhabitants, and thirteen States in which there is one to every 31 inhabitants. The Southern and Western States are most prolific. But this diminished birth rate is moving westward; in spite of it, however, the increase in each decade up to 1900 is estimated at 23 per cent. But the colored population will not increase at this rate, and perhaps their increase will not exceed ten per cent. From 1860-70 the colored people increased less than 10 per cent., and the increase has been less in those parts of the South where the staple crops of cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar are raised in the largest quantities. This is because they are leaving the plantations and congregating in cities. The Germans are increasing faster than the Irish by birth; the probability being that the proportion of foreign born to the whole population will decrease with each succeeding decade, while those of foreign parentage will increase. There has been a very great increase of traders and persons engaged in transportation, as compared with farmers and domestic servants. The increase in manufacturers in 10 years was 28 per cent., while manufactures themselves had increased 52 per cent.—showing that 24 per cent. of the gain was due to improved power and machinery.

Near the close of the last century, when Colonel Woods was running the lines for the old town of Pittsburgh, comprised in the triangle from the Point to Grant street, on the Monongahela, thence across to the Allegheny, and thence back to the Point, he had to run many of his lines through the corn-fields which then covered this delta. In one of these fields he was assailed by the owner as a blasted old fool for laying out a town *there*. It wasn't a fit place for a town, and no town would ever be built there. *That* fellow could not see far into the future, that's plain. This was less than a century ago; and here is a town of over 200,000 inhabitants where his corn-fields stood.

Coming down to half a century ago, in 1824, Washington county had four representatives in the Legislature, whilst Allegheny was joined on to Butler to make an equal number. Thus, fifty years ago this whole county was inferior to Washington in population, the proportion being as three to four. Now it is as six to one. Washington now sends one member to the Legislature, and Allegheny seven, but Washington is proportionally entitled to more than one of the four members which she now elects in conjunction with Beaver and Butler.

Before the century rolls around which will bring us to the centennial of the period when Woods was in danger of being scalped out of a corn-hatch for daring to lay off town lots in such an unpromising spot, Pittsburgh and Allegheny county will have a population of half a million. Why not? Who shall say nay to the prediction?

The disease is spreading. Schuylkill and Berks counties want to kick out the Democratic leaders and get a new lot; but Lycoming county wants to cast out the rank and file. The late city election in Williamsport has excited the blood of the Lycoming *Standard*, which thus discourses:

"There is a class of men who fight against the party to which they profess to belong. Such men are hideous, and disgusting blots in the history of the party to which they belong, and ought to be *read out of it* without hesitation. They should at once be put over into the ranks of the party for whom they are spies, and where they properly belong. They are sneaking traitors of the same sort that military law would hang to the nearest tree.

"There are plenty of just such men in the Democratic ranks in Lycoming county, and particularly in the city of Williamsport. Like the darkey's flea, when one comes to put his finger on them they are not there, and, ten to one, when election day comes to make it they will be found counting themselves for the success of the opposing party.

"Now, we are in favor of saying to such men, pack your traps and be off—we are better without you."

It is mournful to think that while in the East all that is wanted is new leaders, to take the place of the concededly corrupt ones, out in the Northwest it is the Democratic masses who are corrupt. We tender our sympathies to the sufferers in this emergency; but we are confident that no rule of excision that may be adopted in such cases will be efficient short of that adopted by the darkey in a case of suspected hydrophobia. He was advised to cut the dog's tail off, and he did; he cut it off close behind the dog's ears.

PERSONAL.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says of the Ohio Constitutional Convention: "Taken together it is a fine looking body of men, a majority of whom one would judge to be on the shady side of fifty. Half a dozen are ex-Governors, six ex-Judges of the Supreme Court, several who have been Judges of Common Pleas, the present Attorney General of the State, several members of Congress, and ex-Judges are among the members. Gray hairs and spectacles and bald heads are frequent."

Messrs. Cain and Rainsler, two of the colored Congressmen from South Carolina, have appointed two white youths to the West Point cadetships in their gift.

From a person who recently talked with Hon. William M. Evarts upon the subject, it is declared that Mr. Evarts would not seek the office of Chief Justice of the United States, but would gladly accept it if the President should tender him the nomination.

James Wood Davidson has succeeded to the position of literary editor, held by the late John R. Thompson, on the *Richmond Post*. Mr. Davidson is a Virginian, and was a friend of Mr. Thompson, who invited him to supply his place during what he thought would be but a temporary absence.

The present editor of *Lippincott's Magazine* is John Foster Kirk, who has obtained a good deal of reputation in Philadelphia from the authorship of several historical works.

Since the death of Chief Justice Chase the surviving members of President Lincoln's Cabinet have decided not to issue a formal joint protest against the injustice done President Lincoln by Mr. Charles Francis Adams in his eulogy on the late ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, but will cover a tendency to mimicry in the legitimate acceptation of the term. I know that Mr. Blaine, of the Pittsburgh Gazettes, dissents with me in this opinion, and I could mention other names that should carry considerable weight with him, but my notion to the contrary is so inveterate that it can hardly be eradicated, and my remark that Dr. Gray, of the Insane Museum, physician in ordinary to conjugal appreciation for the chimpanzees, must needs stye them Mormons, in lieu of Troglodytes, which is properly applied to the hirsute genus exemplified by our common wren. Among many traits the disposition to indulge in the social glass is strikingly developed, but though the chimpanzees, the gibbons, and some of the lemurs also can modulate the voice considerably, still they do not appear to have any sound whatever; and I maintain that they are as little disposed as possible to indulge in any other kind of music, little this may accord with popular impression.

The Canadian Mines.

The cinnabar (sulphuret of mercury) mine, at New Almaden, in California, has had, in some respects, a curious history. Long before the Spaniards possessed the land the Indians came, even from as far north as Oregon, to obtain the red ore, which they used for war paint, the substance being a natural if native vermilion. The earliest settlers dug in the mountain for gold and silver, but found none. At last an ecclesiastic from the neighboring mission and a Spanish captain detected the presence of cinnabar, and obtained the first sample by a rude process of smelting, or rather of sublimation. Their apparatus was of the simplest and most barbarous, as the records tell, for only an old gun barrel and a tub of water. But it is easy to imagine how, by placing the powdered ore in the barrel, and heating it over a moderate fire, and by causing the vapor to condense in the tub of water, the quicksilver would be driven off, condensed and collected in metallic form.

The great mine at Idria, in Austria, owed its discovery to the presence of cinnabar globules in the sand of a small mountain stream. A poor cooper having placed some pails in the river to soak, one of these rose to the surface, taking them to market, filled them with handfuls of sand to keep them from floating away, but when he emptied the pail the next morning he could not lift them. He astounded this to witchcraft, but the parish priest was wiser and from the sand obtained the quicksilver, after much trituration, was instituted. The third great source of quicksilver is the recent discovery of cinnabar in opals, after which that in California was named. This was worked two thousand years ago, in the days of the Roman empire, and is still extremely profitable. Its workings have reached a depth of thirteen hundred feet.

Honey-Bees by Mail.

[Washington Correspondence of the St. Louis Globe.]

A strange question is now before the Postoffice Department awaiting a decision from the Postmaster General. A bee-keeper in Massachusetts has invented a cage composed of wood and wire netting to send honey-bees through the mails. The trap is a block of wood about six inches long and two inches wide by an inch deep; in the three large holes are buried the honey and bees, and after the cage is filled with a fine wire netting. Seven bees, including a queen-bee, are put in each cage, and the cage is then fastened through a hole in the side of the comb, which is plugged up by a piece of sponge soaked in honey, and two small wooden feeders. Prior to these packages, for the alleged transit of the bees, the cage is covered with a paper placed over the holes, and dashes other mail matter in contact, and besides, as one postmaster remarked to me, "there is no way to get at it through examining and stamping the contents." I said the swarming every one of them, and, in short, I told him how it was made and how to handle it without injury, the inventor things wrong him, to-day, by the assistant Postmaster General, and several weeks ago the cages were returned to the inventor, with the statement that they could not be admitted to the mails, upon the ground that they injured other mail matter, but upon the appeal of the inventor, appealed the case to the Postmaster General, and the matter is now undergoing what disposition must be made of the matter.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Numerous private letters that have reached this country from Vienna agree in affirming that the Exposition, thus far, has caused great disappointment, and that the rapacity of the Viennese in plundering every stranger who visits the city is unprecedented in Continental exorbitancy and wholesale swindle.

An "Irish Confederation Club" in Chicago gives unequivocal evidence of its own genuineness by inviting "all Irishmen with the least amount of patriotism" to come forward and join the organization.

Boston proposes a convention of bald men next month—probably to revive the old wig party.

Postmaster General Creswell has notified the agents of the White Star line to appear in Washington and show cause why their contract should not be revoked on account of the inadequacy of their present service.

Swindling contractors are at the bottom of the three most terrible disasters recorded this spring. The Atlantic was run ashore because her coal was largely composed of slate; the Dixon bridge fell because the trustees of the town had been bribed to accept a fraud as a bridge; and the colliery horror near Halifax was caused by the use of gunpowder to save a little labor in the mine.

Kansas is importing plants direct from Scotland, consisting of larch, spruce, Scotch, and Hungarian firs, ash, birch, oak and elm plants, also several varieties of Hollies, Portugal and rhododendron evergreens and roses.

Two crippled soldiers, one from the Confederate and the other from the Federal army, have formed a partnership for running a hand organ in New York.

The number of volumes of law reports that have been printed in New York since 1794 is over 2,000, which is four times greater than the entire number which have been issued in England within a space of five hundred years.

The arrival of the survivors of the Polaris disaster is looked for with much interest, because it is expected they will be able to settle the question whether or not there was insubordination and mutiny on board the ship prior to, as well as after, the death of Captain Hall.

From all accounts there would seem to be little doubt that cholera has made its appearance in New Orleans. There is less doubt that, unless sufficient precautions be promptly taken, it will shortly reappear in other cities having direct communication with New Orleans.

A fortnightly journal entitled the *Matrimonial News* is to be published in Chicago. The journal is devoted to the promotion of marriage and the interchange of ideas and sentiments between persons of both sexes.

The hills of Oxford county, Maine, are still white with snow. Drifts four feet deep lie in the road. Yet farmers are plowing and sowing grain in the intervals and slopes.

The Scandinavians ask to be represented on the next Republican State ticket in Minnesota, and the St. Paul *Press* concedes the justice of their claim and the advisability of complying with it.

A Missouri paper reports the discovery of "something huge in the way of petrifaction," the same being an enormous reptile which several men are endeavoring to dig out of a bank in that State. At latest dates they had worked into the bank twenty-six feet and had not found the monster.

The mortuary statistics of New York city show that within the last twenty years over 6,000 persons have been drowned in its adjacent waters. Hence a life saving society has been organized.

The New Orleans Opera House, an elegant structure, which originally cost $720,000, was sold by the Sheriff the other day for $40,000.

The validity of the Civil Rights bill is about to be tested in New York in a suit or series of suits in which a theatrical manager and restaurant keeper are defendants, on account of refusing colored persons the same rights and privileges, for the same money, that are allowed white humanity.

Bushyhead is the name of one of the editors of a California paper. Fancy the feelings with which Captain Jack would toy with his scalping knife if Bushyhead went to interview him.

Numerous invalid New Yorkers are going this summer to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, fifty five miles southwest of Little Rock, to test the efficiency of the baths upon neuralgia, rheumatism, general debility, liver complaint, etc.

Wisconsin has a curiosity in a female hound which kills all her puppies by drowning them. She takes them down to the water, coaxes them in beyond their strength and then leaves them to drown. In one instance she was seen to hold one of her puppies under water with her feet until it was dead.

A Scotch firm has shipped 30,000 plants of the Scotch fir, or Highland pine, for distribution in the great prairie States of the West. It is thought that these trees will be peculiarly suited to the plains, as they are very hardy, and of free growth.

A Swiss engineer, has discovered a new system of propeling railway trains along very steep inclines by means of ordinary rails and without cogged wheels. The speed by this method will be very little less than that attained on level surface.

New York recently witnessed the inauguration of a school for household service, which is intended to provide model servants to whomsoever calls for them. The school is formed only of volunteers, or those who enter at the desire of their parents, and the course is not complete under seven months.

Chicago is having its usual spring attack of St. Louis, and St. Louis of Chicago.

New Orleans in the near future, will become the great number mart of the country. This prophecy is made by a recent newspaper of that city.

The State Department is taxed to its full capacity to meet the demands for passports from the people who are going abroad. An estimate has been published, based on the number already issued, that twenty thousand will be called for during the present year, but it is believed that when due allowance is made for the extra number going over especially to see the Vienna Exposition at a later period than at first contemplated, the issues will be nearer one hundred thousand.

The trustee of the Barton library of New York to the Boston public library marks an interesting epoch in the history of that institution. The library, including its branches, now contains upward of two hundred thousand volumes, and one hundred thousand pamphlets.

The subject has been considerably agitated in England of late of remodeling the jury system. The changes that have been most strongly urged are reducing the number of jurors and abolishing the "tales that requires unanimity. A conference of the common law judges of the kingdom was recently held to consider the question, and their decision was adverse to both innovations.

The total taxable property of Missouri is reported for 1873, and is set down at $667,460,936, against $568,182,869 in 1872, and $571,166,823 in 1871.

A Kentucky paper tells of a colt, foaled last week, which gave nearly a quart of milk the day after its birth, and has been milked regularly since.

Lovers of fruit need not have any apprehensions of being deprive-l of the luxury of peaches and cream this summer, notwithstanding all the reports about the failure of the crop. The cream crop will doubtless be a success, as the continuous rains of the last month have insured a good grass crop, which is the main dependence of the pensive cow.

Has the South a monopoly of "honor?" Franklen Cotton packing is very common this season. A firm in Greensboro, Ala., recently bought three bales weighing, in the aggregate, 1,672 pounds, and when the cotton reached Mobile each bale was found to contain two green pine logs, weighing in all 737 pounds.

A Chicago politician has opened his campaign for the Mayor's office by proclaiming himself in favor of "freedom of thought and freedom in the convivial beer!"

Popular Errors.

A writer in *The Field* says: "A popular illusion about apes and monkeys in general I have more than once already brought to notice. I refer to their alleged imitativeness, whence the verb 'to ape,' which I contend is founded upon false premises. I have seen much of monkeys, both wild and tame, as have most people, and of many species of them, and I have kept a considerable number of species in captivity, with others which were kept at perfect liberty. But admitting, as a matter of course the high docility of many individuals, especially among the Macaci of the old world and the Cebi of the new, I have yet never perceived any positive instance of spontaneous imitativeness, analogous to what is so remarked in the human species, or imitation for imitation sake, without further apparent object. Of course, one will learn from another, as dogs and cats will, or will be taught; but I never discover a tendency to mimicry in the legitimate acceptation of the term. I know that Mr. Bartlett, of the Zoological Gardens, holds with me in this opinion, and I could mention other names that should carry considerable weight with him, but my notion to the contrary is so inveterate that it can hardly be eradicated, and my remark that Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, physician in ordinary to conjugal appreciation for the chimpanzees, must needs stye them Mormons, in lieu of Troglodytes, which is properly applied to the hirsute genus exemplified by our common wren. Among many traits the disposition to indulge in the social glass is strikingly developed, but though the chimpanzees, the gibbons, and some of the lemurs also can modulate the voice considerably, still they do not appear to have any sound whatever; and I maintain that they are as little disposed as possible to indulge in any other kind of music, little this may accord with popular impression."

Purgation and Prostration.

Let us rejoice that the absurd and paradoxical idea that sick people could be restored to health and strength by violent cathartic treatment has been pretty generally exploded. If there are still to be found any medical dogmatists who believe such practice, the sooner their sands of life are run out the better it will be for their patients. A more rational mode of dealing with human ailments was inaugurated some twenty years ago when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters were introduced, and that powerful vegetable invigorant began its triumphant progress to universal popularity. The world now understands the importance of strengthening, refreshing and regulating, as well as purging the disordered system, and is aware that this process is best accomplished under the fourfold operation of the standard restorative of the age. Prepare the system for the debilitating heat of summer with this vitalizing specific.

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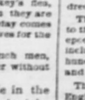

Sore Nipples.—The suffering which many ladies experience from caked breasts and sore nipples, is little realized by men. A remedy has now come to them, and the wonder is that it has not been discovered before. The Centaur Liniment is as delicate and soothing as a cosmetic, and affords such speedy and permanent relief, that we are showered down with thanks. It is simply a wonderful thing for all sores, lameness, and swellings.

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Correspondence with the Profession and Business Men respectfully solicited. MWF

THE SOLDIERS OF 1846.

A National Convention of Veterans of the Mexican War Proposed.

At a recent meeting of surviving soldiers of the war with Mexico, in Washington city, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an invitation is hereby extended by this association to the veterans of the Mexican war throughout the country, now organized or hereafter to be enrolled in associations, to send two or more delegates, in person or by proxy, to a national convention to be held in Washington City on January 15, 1874, to prepare a joint memorial to Congress for a pension to the survivors of the Mexican war, at the same rate allowed by the act of February 14, 1871, granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812; also, to adopt measures looking to a national brotherhood of the survivors, and a general assemblage on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the nation's birthday, at Philadelphia, July 4, 1876.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Washington Association, Mr. A. M. Kennedy, was directed to communicate the substance of the resolution to the associations at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Virginia City, and elsewhere, with a view to obtaining their co-operation in the main work for which the association is organized.

STATE NEWS.

Those who had prepared obituaries of Donaldson, the Reading aeronaut, on the strength of his expressed intention of making an ascension in a paper balloon, can lay them away in a pigeon hole, as they will most likely be serviceable, some day. The "Professor" went up in a balloon made of frail paper, on Saturday evening, at a quarter after seven, starting from Reading and landing in a field ten miles south of that city, at twenty-five minutes before eight, having been but twenty minutes en route. He witnessed two sunsets, the first immediately leaving terra firma, and the second while sailing through space. The latter he describes as beautiful beyond description. This is the first ascension in a paper balloon on record, and the Professor says he has no desire to make another. The air ship weighed forty-eight pounds, and contained 14,000 cubic feet of gas.

The new Zion's German Evangelical Lutheran church at Lancaster was dedicated on Sunday.

The Williamsport militia companies which assisted in suppressing the trade riot at that place, last year, are to be paid by the State Treasurer to-day.

In Montgomery county the squirrels and owls were nearly all frozen by the severe weather of the past winter.

The Disciples' church in Johnstown is to be remodeled.

The Rev. J. O'Neal, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Oil City, has been dangerously ill for several days past.

Jack O'Donnell, of Mahoning City, Schuylkill county, who stands six feet four inches in his stockings, says he intends to challenge Ned O'Baldwin to fight him, and says he can "wallop" the Irish giant.

The Johnstown *Tribune* states that the united ages of the six pall-bearers in attendance at the funeral of Mr. Sanderson, in that place, on last Saturday, amounted to four hundred and sixteen years.

The Lancaster *Examiner* says: Some of our county farmers are discovering evidences of the effects of the long and severe winter just passed in places where they did not expect them. Frozen squirrels are found in many localities, and nearly all the small owls have disappeared. One was found in a hollow tree, one in a fodder rick, and two under a barn, all dead, and they presented little but skin and bone. Those lesser owls are better clothed than most other birds, and why they should perish for want of hunger is only to be accounted for in the fact that the mice and small birds, which usually are their prey had previously perished.

A seventeen-year-old canary has just died in York.

Northumberland has an apple tree ten feet in circumference and fifty feet in height, which has been bearing fruit beyond the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The apples average twenty ounces each.

About three years ago David McGlinchey, of Palo Alto, Schuylkill county, was hurt while a brakeman. On Friday last, the limb paining him, he consulted a doctor. On his way home he was seized with a hemmorrhage and died within thirty yards of his residence. Early on Saturday morning his wife, who supposed that her husband had concluded to defer his return, was horrified at seeing him dead from a window.

On Saturday Frederick Hoffner, a Reading dealer in rags, drew a razor across his throat, and indicted two gashes of an inch and two inches in length respectively, one of the cuts touching the wind-pipe. Hoffner had been laboring under the hallucination that certain persons wanted to kill him, and to thwart them he committed himself.

The students of the Lewisburg University have organized a yacht club. They have re-ived a fine vessel and contemplate purchasing another.

Bucks county has a spring which discharges 3,000 gallons of clear and cold water per minute.

In Rutland township, Tioga county, several new veins of iron ore have been discovered.

Match Chunk is to have a $6,000 soldiers' monument.

The Williamsport riots cost the State about $14,000.

A social gathering of the deaf mutes took place in Allentown last Thursday night. It must have been an interesting affair.

Hon. John B. Storm, Democratic member of Congress from Monroe and Carbon District, is putting his $5,000 back pay to repairing his mansion.

Colonel Alfred Day, naval agent of the port of Philadelphia under President Pierce's administration, a soldier of the Mexican war, and who commanded a regiment of "emergency men" at the time of the invasion of the State by General Lee, died in Philadelphia on the 18th inst.

York is excited over the finding of the dead body of an infant, wrapped in a cloth, in a corner of one of the burying grounds.

The Altoona *Tribune* says: The announcement of the death of the man John Sanders, stabbed at Portage Station Saturday night, was premature. He is yet alive, though in a precarious condition. Hopes are entertained for his recovery, though they are based on a slim foundation. The fight, as previously stated, originated in a drunken brawl in a bar-room of a man named Parish. One Patrick Carr, with some boon companions, got boisterous, and Mr. Parish attempted to eject the party from his premises. They made resistance, and Carr, it is alleged, struck at Parish. Sanders the victim, rushed into the row to preserve the peace, when Carr turned upon him and inflicted with a knife the wound which may yet prove fatal. The part borne in the affray by Cavanaugh appears to have been that of an accessory to the crime. Both men are in the Ebensburg jail.

The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's rail mill at Scranton is now turning out 1,000 tons a week of finished rails. The puddle mills of this company made during the month of January 4,451 tons of puddle bar, being, it is claimed, the largest amount ever turned out in a like period by the puddle mills of any coal company in America.

A son of Mr. Stephen Wells, of Carbondale, aged nineteen months, got hold of a bottle of "rat exterminator," during house cleaning time, a few days ago, and took a dose of it, which caused his death within a few hours thereafter.

The Sensation of Drowning.

Dr. Hoffman, of Dixon, Ill., who was one of the victims of the recent bridge disaster in that town, and was very nearly drowned, thus describes his sensation while in the water:

"I could feel the water running down my throat and filling my lungs, and all once experienced the most delightful sensation. I seemed to be at peace with everything, and perfectly happy. My whole life passed before me like a flash of lightning, the events appearing in sequence, the most prominent appearing first. Incidents impressed upon my mind in Circumstances I had forgotten appeared vividly, and I did not want to be disturbed. I should have preferred to remain where I was. While in the midst of a beatific reverie, thinking what my wife would do if she were saved and I were drowned, I felt a hand on my shoulder. I was pulled out and placed on a rock. But it was almost breathless, for I gradually came to myself. Oh, how sick and wretched I felt. I was greatly astonished at the number of events that passed through my mind while under the water. Nothing that occurred during my childhood was evident, but everything since I was about nineteen years old appeared before me as if photographed. The sensation I experienced while the water was going down my throat was not unpleasant. It seemed as if I was going on a journey, and was surrounded by all kinds of beautiful things."

It thus appears that death by drowning is by no means painful; on the contrary, rather a delightful experience.

Purgation and Prostration.

Let us rejoice that the absurd and paradoxical idea that sick people could be restored to health and strength by violent cathartic treatment has been pretty generally exploded. If there are still to be found any medical dogmatists who believe such practice, the sooner their sands of life are run out the better it will be for their patients. A more rational mode of dealing with human ailments was inaugurated some twenty years ago when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters were introduced, and that powerful vegetable invigorant began its triumphant progress to universal popularity. The world now understands the importance of strengthening, refreshing and regulating, as well as purging the disordered system, and is aware that this process is best accomplished under the fourfold operation of the standard restorative of the age. Prepare the system for the debilitating heat of summer with this vitalizing specific.

Miller, Forse & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
WM. MILLER & CO.,
LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 AND 223
Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh.
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet.
BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.
Sloet & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.
Chas. Heidsieck and Piper Heidsieck.
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champaigne.
Burton Bass Ale in hhds. and bbls.

Strength is Security!
ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
Royal Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL.
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third avenue and Wood Pittsburgh, Pa.
MWF

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have Now on Hands a Very

Attractive Stock

OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CLOSELY INSPECT BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

Black Silks in all the best makes, ranging in price from one to six dollars per yard.
Plain Dress Silks, in all the new shades, for evening wear.
Striped and Checked Silks, in all the new designs, from one to two dollars per yard.
Foulard Silks, in Figures, Polka Spots and Plain Colors.
Cheney Bros.' celebrated American Silks, in spring shades and black.
Japanese Silks, Pongees, Poplins, Cashmeres, Cretons, Chalies, Debages, Mohairs, Alpacas and Wool Delaines, in all the new designs and shades.
Black and mourning material in Alpacas, Mohairs, Brillianteens, Delaines, Tamise, Henrietta Cloths, Cashmeres, Dra De Franc, Grenadines and Hernanis.
Percales, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.
Shawls, in all the new designs for spring and summer wear.
Cashmere and Silk Sacques, Talmas, Dolmas and Polonaises.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.
Marseilles Quilts, Etc., Etc.

118 and 120

Federal Street, Allegheny.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CORONER—
W. C. COOKE,
Of Allegheny City, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
Middle District, outside of City,
HARRY W. HORBACH,
Late Captain Co. H, 83d Reg. P. V., Within Township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
R. S. P. McCALL,
Of Tarentum, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
District North of the Rivers,
H. K. SAMPLE,
Shaler township. Subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
B. C. CHRISTY,
Of Sewickley borough, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR STATE SENATE—
CHARLES JEREMY,
Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR CORONER—
ALEX. Æ. McCANDLESS, M.D.,
Pittsburgh, subject to approval of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
A. B. YOUNG,
Of Robinson township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR CORONER—
WM. M'CALLIN,
Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

STATE SENATE—
GEO. H. ANDERSON
Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination, subject to approval of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
WM. H. CLARK,
Of North Fayette township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER—
SAM'L KILGORE,
Of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY—
JOHN C. NEWMYER,
Of Wilkins township, middle district, subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
JOHN A. SCOTT
Will be a candidate for re-nomination to the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 5.

FOR ASSEMBLY—
WILLIAM COATES,
Millvale borough, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—
M. G. COREY,
Of Braddock's Borough, late Captain Company G, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers. Subject to the decision of Republican Nominating Convention No. 3. d*

FOR PROTH

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

GEO. B. HILL. G. MANSON LOVE. JAS. M. HILL.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

Geo. B. Hill & Co

JOHN M. THORP,

DEALER IN

NOTES, MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE.

Office in Anchor Insurance House,

NW Corner Third avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 20, 1873.

One of the praiseworthy pieces of legislation left us by the late Assembly at Harrisburg, is the act removing the taxes imposed on corporations, which were so heavy as to make it necessary for them to earn nearly 10 per cent. after paying all other expenses, before any dividends could be earned for the stockholders. Before the passage of this law the tax on all bankers and banks, other than National, was 3 per cent. of their net earnings. The repeal of the tax on corporations relieves the incorporated banks from this tax, while it continues the old law in force as to private bankers. The banks chartered by the State pay no tax, for State purposes, on their earnings, while private companies, in the same business, must pay the State 3 per cent. of net earnings, in addition to other State and municipal taxes. The law as it stands is unjust, discriminating as it does between corporate and private interests.

The theory which justifies legislative interference with banking business at all is, that those engaged in it commonly secure from the Legislature certain privileges and immunities which the Legislature conceded upon such terms as it deems just and appropriate—such as that of issuing notes and limited liability; the latter especially renders appropriate State supervision over such institutions. But private bankers receive no such immunity in the form of limited liability. They transact their business as men in other pursuits do, asking no special favors and claiming no peculiar privileges. Yet under the old law of the State, which still exists for them, they must yearly reveal to the public the exact condition of their business, by reporting to the State the exact amount of their earnings. The law is inquisitorial, and has all the objections which have been urged against the United States income tax. The most odious and unjust tax ever imposed by our government, and the remark is equally true of the 3 per cent. tax imposed by the State on the net earnings of private bankers.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117½	117½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
New 5s	111¾	111¾
Gold	117¼	117¼
Currency 6s	117¼	117¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	117¼
United States 6s of 1881	117¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	114
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1868	113¾
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5s, 1881, January and July	111¾
United States 6-20s, January and July	111¾
United States 6-20s, January and July, 1865	111¾
Currency Funded 6s	117¼

—We print below the numbers of the 5-20 bonds of 1865 which interest comes due in November next:

5-20 COUPON BONDS OF 1865.

Second Series.

$50—No. 9,176 to 9,225, both inclusive.
$100—No. 19,401 to 19,500, both inclusive.
$500—No. 11,501 to 11,600, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 21,001 to 21,050, both inclusive.

Third Series.

$50—No. 1 to 1,000, both inclusive.
$100—No. 1 to 2,000, both inclusive.
$500—No. 1 to 1,000, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 1 to 1,000, both inclusive.

5-20 REGISTERED BONDS OF 1865.

Second Series.

$50—No. 547 to 1,000, both inclusive.
$100—No. 1,001 to 2,000, both inclusive.
$500—No. 1,001 to 1,500, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 1,001 to 1,500, both inclusive.

Third Series.

$50—No. 1 to 1,000, both inclusive.
$100—No. 1 to 2,000, both inclusive.
$500—No. 1 to 1,000, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 1 to 1,000, both inclusive.

—The syndicate have already been served with enough bonds to meet their first subscription for fifty millions of the three hundred millions of new United States five per cents, but another lot of bonds will probably be sent to Europe in a few days in order to furnish them with a larger assortment of the most marketable denominations. This will not interfere with either call from the syndicate, and the probabilities are that no new call will be made for some time to come.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

May 20, 1873.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Gold	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
Western Union Tel	86	86	86	86	86	86
Pacific Mail	45	45	45	45	45	45
Wells-Fargo Express						
Adams Express						
New York Central						
Erie						
Northwestern						
Northwestern pref						
Rock Island						
Fort Wayne						
Chicago and Alton						
Chicago and Alton pref						
Cleveland and Pittsburg						
C. C. and I. C						
Ohio and Mississippi						
Illinois Central						
Cumberland Coal						
Cumberland Coal pref						
Canton Co						
Mariposa						
Mariposa pref						
Atlantic and Pacific						

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along slowly presenting nothing very new or important. Prices have undergone no change, while dealers—at least buyers—are indifferent about purchasing.

REFINED.

Prices are altogether nominal. The sales have been few and far apart. We quote nominally 42c delivered. Parker's sales were reported 23 25-32 39 per barrel—the prices in the other points of the oil regions are duplicates.

REFINING.

The market here seems demoralized. We have seldom noticed less inclination so operate. Standard brands, round lots, 16c; 5-bbl. car lots at works, 16½@16¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady. Prices unchanged. City $2 10@2 15; country $1 90@2 00.

[By Western Union Line.]

TUESDAY, May 20.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum interests were quiet and steady at present, with only a moderate demand. Crude was dull and transactions of any account, and the market closed nominally at $5 (for cash). The market on the City opened quiet at $4 50. All Parker's line started at $4 and at $3 30 for Union and Warren pipe; $3 30 for Eastern pipe. Refining the market was quiet, and with a little firmer, closing at $5 50. The refining market was nominally at 30½c in bulk; 15½c in barrels; 16½c in cases.

From same paper, regular..... $5 50
Lease line upper road, regular..... 5 25@
Lease line lower road, regular..... 5 25@
Lease line lower road, spot..... 5 25@
Lease line Corry, spot..... 5 00
Lease line Oil City, spot..... 5 00
Lease line Titusville, spot..... 5 00
Lease line Tionesta, spot..... 5 00

NEW YORK, May 20.—Closing Way 19.—Market very quiet; crude in bulk, 15½c; refined 30½c; cases 31c; refined 16½c; naphtha 15½c; benzine 15½c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Refined 30½@30½c; crude 15½@15¾c; naphtha 15½c; benzine 15½c.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Crude 15½; refined 16@16½; deposited since 9 A.M., 1,000 bbls. Market dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—Market quiet at $2 25.

Crude Oil Received by the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
T. N. Ivey	Hemphill, O W	14
Wm. Stewart	Johnston O W	140
Wm. Stewart	Johnston O W	140
J. O Grier	Fairview O W	1,470
Fisher Bros	Eureka O W	160
S. D. Dunlap	Eureka O W	160
Lockhart & P	Brilliant O W	1,400
Bell & Co	Brilliant O W	276

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Riverside O W	Compeite O W	140
Lindsey O W	Compeite O W	140
Eureka O W	Compeite O W	266
Brilliant O W	Allentown O W	276
Total		4,178

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R., W. P. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, May 20, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Guthrie, K & Co, Phila	202
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	202
J A McKee & Sons	Jno P Logan, Phila	200
Wm. Penn Oil Co	Wharton, K & Co, Phila	200
Brann & Wagner	Waring, K & Co, Phila	200
Vesta Oil W	Waring, K & Co, Phila	200
Total		2,465

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 20, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, head.	Hogs, head.	Sheep, head.	Horses, head.	Mules, head.
Calendar May 17	300	1,300	200	30	34
Calendar May 19	1,000	1,800	1,000	75	40
Monday, May 19	1,800	1,500	2,000	75	40
Tuesday, May 20	1,100	1,500	1,000	75	40
Total	4,200	6,100	4,200	255	60

*This week.

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, head.	Hogs, head.	Sheep, head.	Horses, head.	Mules, head.
Saturday, May 17	1,000	1,100	400	120	17
Monday, May 19	1,200	1,000	1,000	75	40
Tuesday, May 20	1,200	1,000	1,000	75	40
Total	3,400	3,100	2,400	270	97

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week to time of writing have been heavy of the right stock, and fair of way or local stock. The quality of the offerings is good. The attendance of buyers is fair, but so far trade is slow, most of the sales made being of the common grades to country buyers. At this writing the feeling is not good, and the inclination of prices is downward.

Extra 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth, $7 00; extra 1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 75 to $6 90; extra 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; prime 1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 25 to $6 50; fair 1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $6 00; fair 1,000 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; stockers, $5 25@5 50; bulls $3 50 to $4 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs this week so far have been heavy and are of a good quality. Trade opened today at prices from ¼ to ½c lower than ruled last week. Buyers are snarling about the quality, and say they must purchase at low figures or hold off. The market at Chicago is lower and has the tendency to force down prices here. Following are the current rates:

Extra 350 lb Philadelphia $7 75; prime do, $7 50 to $7 60; prime Yorkers $6 10 to $6 15; fair do $6 00.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week was heavy, and quality of the stock good. The market is not very active, though some sheep are changing hands. The feeling is not good, and prices are from ¼ to ½c lower than one week ago, with a downward tendency.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 00; prime 95 lbs, fine wool, $4 90 to $5 00; prime 90 lbs, fine wool, $4 80; prime 85 lbs, fine wool, $4 75 to $4 80; prime 80 lbs, fine wool, $4 25 to $4 50; prime 80 lbs, $4 00 to $4 25.

Keifer & Farran sold 250 head Ohio clipped stock from 90 lbs to 97 lbs per head, at $4 75 to $5 00 per 100 lbs.

Jos. Stanley sold 50 head wool sheep, averaging 80 lbs per head, at $4 50 per 100 lbs; also, 50 head lambs, from 50 to 60 lbs per head, at $5 per 100 lbs.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

MAY 19.—We quote as follows:

Hot blast Hanging Rock charcoal—	
Extra No. 1 foundry	$26
No. 1 foundry	25@26
Mill	18@20
Hot blast Tennessee charcoal—	
No. 1 foundry	$24
No. 2 foundry	23
Mill	18@21
Hot blast commercial metal—	
Red S. Missouri, No. 1 foundry	$19@24
Red S. Missouri, No. 2 foundry	18@23
Red S. Missouri	14@17
Cold blast car wheel charcoal—	
John Brown, delivered, mixed	$30@37
Kennecy Red river	27@30
Kennecy Cottage	30
Tennessee Dunbar	30@33

Courier-Journal.

The Iron Trade in France and Belgium.

The French iron trade has not been quite so "flat" during the past month, however, as that of many other corresponding industry in neighboring countries, the downward tendency, which has become general, having made itself felt with comparative mildness in France. It is the foreign demand which, however, sustains the French market to the extent to which it is sustained, as French consumers maintain an attitude of greater reserve from day to day. The downward tendency which has characterized the Belgian iron trade has become rather more marked than formerly. The Belgian manufacturing establishments and railway plant factories are still active. The French coal trade has experienced a check, and no reaction is remarked at present in prices. Coal is still very scarce in the south of France. The demand for coal is not so active in Belgium, and stocks are again beginning to accumulate.

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments of ore and pig iron for the week ending Saturday, May 17, 1873:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
Routes.	Ore.	Pig.	Ore.	Pig.
Mo. Pacific Railway				
St. L. and I. M. R. W	1,703	12		40
St. L. and S. E. R. W				
C. A. and St. L. R. W				
St. L., K. C. and N. R. W				
St. L., V. and T. H. R. W				
St. L., A. and T. H. R. W				
St. L., S. and S. Ste. R. W				
Total for week	1,703	12	1,700	40
Week previous	1,703	12	1,700	140

Farmers' Hay and Straw Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—During the past week 473 loads of hay and 19 of straw were weighed and sold on the following prices:

Prime timothy	$1 30@1 40
Mixed timothy	1 20@1 30
Rye straw	1 00@1 10

Bull-in Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head; market unchanged; 1,000 head of Canadians left over unsalable; buyers demanding ½c more on all good cattle; sales of 1,000 head at 4½@5c; 200 head grass cows were sold at 3½c; 100 head Ontario steers, 1,050 lb, at 5½c; 100 head Ontario steers, 1,000 lb, at 5c; 100 head Ontario steers, 1,000 lb, at 5c; 100 head Ontario steers, 1,000 lb, at 5

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Reputed Discovery of the Kings' Library at Nineveh.

New York Herald Special.

LONDON, May 20.—George Smith, of the *Daily Telegraph*, correspondent in Assyria, has found the second portion of the celebrated numerous Kings' Library at Nineveh and discovered numerous valuable fragments, persons only the missing portions of the broken tablets constituting the history of those of the Deluge, hitherto deciphered in the British Museum.

Khiva Has Not Been Taken.

LONDON, May 20.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says there is no truth in the report that Khiva has been taken and the Khan taken prisoner. There is much anxiety in St. Petersburg concerning the ultimate success of the expedition against Khiva. Two of the columns have been delayed by heavy snow storms, the third, which forms the advance, is still severed.

Shah of Persia at Moscow.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 20.—The Shah of Persia arrived at Moscow yesterday, and was warmly welcomed. His throne whose remain in Persia.

Maximilian Prince Dead.

BUCHAREST, May 20.—Alexander John Conza, first Prince of Moldavia and Wallachia, elected in 1859, and who abdicated in 1866, is dead.

The French Assembly—Election of President.

VERSAILLES, May 20.—In the assembly to-day M. Louis Buffet was re-elected President of the Chamber by 359 ballots, against 259 cast for M. Martel. The vote indicates the success of the conservative party. Informing by the election of the Conservative candidate, which was to have been opened to-day, has been postponed until Monday.

The Spanish Atchinese War.

LONDON, May 20.—A dispatch from Padang announces that an army of Battahs and Atchinese, 10,000 strong, is marching on Delli, a State on the northeast coast of Sumatra.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

BERLIN, May 20.—The session of the Prussian Diet closed to-day. The speech from the throne was read by General Von Roon, President of the Ministry.

LONDON, May 20.—Mr. Bruthwight, while on his way to Mass to present the English resolutions congratulating Spain on the establishment of a republic, was taken prisoner by the Carlists, but soon afterward released.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 20.—Arrived out—Steamships Iamania, Vienna, Bombay, Francisco, Egypt, Rhone and City of Montreal, from New York; Prussian, from Quebec.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 20, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93¼, and for account 93¾. American securities—5-20s, 1865, old, 104; 5-20s, 1867, 103¾; 10-40s, 101; New consols, 93¾. Sugar, afloat, 26s 3d. Tallow 43s 6d. Linseed oil, 29s.

PARIS, May 20.—Rentes 54 francs 70 centimes. Liverpool, May 20.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling uplands, 9¼; Orleans 9¼; sales 10,000 bales; American 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs and provisions quiet and unchanged. Corn 25s 6d. Lard, prime western, 47s. Pork, prime mess, 82s. Receipts of wheat during the past three days, four quarters, all American; stocks of wheat on hand, 600,000 quarters, all American; stocks of corn, 200,000 quarters; American. Refined petroleum (spot), 1s 2d. Spirits turpentine, 29s.

ANTWERP, May 20.—Refined petroleum steady at 50 francs.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC AT VIENNA—EFFECT ON OTHER COUNTRIES.

NEW YORK, May 20.—London papers of the 10th, received to-night per Java, contain very little relative to the recent Vienna panic. The *Times* says in its money article upon the foreign market: "Prices have again been flat throughout, and from Vienna a general collapse is telegraphed of all the unsound financial securities recently created there. Most of the great commercial houses are involved among the rest, and the crash is due in the first instance from Vienna, and the crash to-day in that city has exercised an effect on all the German bourses."

The same paper contains the following dispatch from Vienna, May 9.—The failure of one of the leading financial houses, wherein a large amount of stock was thrown on the market, has caused an extraordinary panic on the Bourse. It was impossible to resume business to-day. The leaders have resolved to offer no other motion than one for an adjournment. Such a course is to require the Minister of Finance to order a suspension of business for several days, and to make arrangements for mitigating the crisis. Baron Rothschild and Herr Salloy were to-day in consultation on the subject. The supply of money at the present moment is good, but the panic crowding the exchange offices to purchase stock at any pressing rate makes a settlement impossible. Later on between the committee of the Bourse, the banks and the government to devise measures for preventing great disasters than have already occurred.

PARIS, May 9.—A panic prevailed on the Bourse to-day due to the consequent stringency of the money market and suspension of business on the Vienna Bourse.

The *Telegraph* of the 10th contains the following: BERLIN, Friday.—The Bourse here is very dull in consequence of the closing of the Vienna Bourse, between there have been two hundred failures among outside operations.

Prescott Hill, of Halifax, England, was burned on the 8th inst., throwing four hundred people out of employment. Loss $250,000; insured $150,000.

A Paris paper announces that the Minister of the proposed French expedition of 40,000 troops against Morocco, the good offices of the English government having failed to secure, by moral weight, the Emperor of Morocco agrees to pay the expenditures committed during the late uprising of Arabs and Moors rearing in Morocco, and the expense of the French warlike preparations.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 20, 1873, 1 A. M.

For the Middle States and Lower Lakes nearly diminishing pressure, southeasterly winds, dowry weather and rain. For Canada and New England high barometer, southeasterly and northeasterly winds, cool and partly cloudy weather. For the Southern States and Upper Lakes and Illinois to Missouri and Kentucky, falling barometer, southeasterly winds, warm, cloudy and rainy weather. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, falling barometer, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, rising temperature and occasional rain, clearing in the afternoon and night. For the Upper Lakes, Northwest, Upper Lakes, Southwest and generally west of the Mississippi river.

Midnight Bulletin.

May 20, 1873—10:00 P. M.

	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	Northeast.	Fair.
Cincinnati, O	Calm.	Fair.
Davenport	East.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.		Cloudy.
Leavenworth	Southeast.	Fair.
Louisville, Ky.	Calm.	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn.	South.	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.		Cloudy.
New Orleans, La.	Northeast.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	Southeast.	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Southeast.	Foggy.
Shreveport, La.		Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	East.	Fair.
Keokuk	Southeast.	Clear.

LOCAL RECORD FOR YESTERDAY.

Mean barometer.....29.—Thermometer—8 Mean humidity.....52 per cent. Mean direction of wind—Southwesterly. Mean velocity.....6 miles. Weather—Fair; light rain in the morning.

Ohio Constitutional Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., May 20.—The Constitutional Convention reassembled this afternoon. The Freedom question of the standing committees. Among the most important are the following: On Corporations other than Municipal—Griswold, of Cuyahoga; Cunningham, of Allen; Tuttle, of Trumbull; Wing, of Fairfield; Keck, of Hamilton; Cunningham, of Allen; Rosecrans, of Lake; Kinkead, of Jefferson; Smith, of Montgomery; Casey, of Monroe, and Vorhes, of Ross. On Municipal Corporations—Bentley, of Hamilton; Revenue and Taxation—Smith, of Hamilton; Banks and Banking—Cunningham, of Allen; Miami; Public Institutions—Campbell, of Butler; Matthews, of Richland; Amendments—Young, of Champaign; Miscellaneous—Young, of Champaign; Bill of Rights—Watson, of Huron; Legislative Department—Hoffman, of Seneca; Medina; Expenditures—Hill, of Auburn; County and Township Organizations—White, of Brown.

A proposition was presented as an amendment to Article four of the Constitution, reorganizing the Supreme Court, and providing, among other things abolishing the Probate Courts and vesting jurisdiction in the Common Pleas Courts, if the General Assembly so determine, laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—River nineteen feet and falling. Arrived—Cumberland, Memphis. Departed—Kitty Begley, Arkansas river.

Rise and Michigan, with cool. Windy and warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 20.—River still has twelve feet and a fall; with eight feet six inches in the canal, and six inches in the chute. Clear and cool to-day of the 19th inst. Departed—Cumberland, Memphis; Lookout, Wheeling; Lantern, Nashville to Cincinnati, is expected to pass up to-night.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 20.—Clear till noon, now cloudy and rain of yesterday, light rain with lightning last night; memory stands at 70. River has fallen thirty inches. Fort and Down—Ike, salmon and barges, Tennessee river; Gus Lee, Cumberland river; Lebanon, John Kinsour, Cumberla, George Somers, Illinois river, all in port and Iron Mountain; generally with fair trips.

The Kingsbe ran through himself at Metropolis and is running on one wheel.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 20.—River falling with four feet on the shoals. Departed—Rogers, Florence; Speed—Tyrone, Cairo; Bermuda, Evansville. Departed—Ledyville, Evansville.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 20.—Arrived—J. W. Kellogg, New Orleans; City of Chester, St. Louis. Departed—John, Louisville; Kellogg, St. Louis; Sam. Orr, Memphis; Wm. H. Lee, Cincinnati. Departed—Thompson, River has fallen twenty inches. Light rain this afternoon and cooler and cool.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 20.—Cloudy and hot. River rising slowly. Arrived—Cumberland, Cincinnati; Lee, Little Rock; Capital, for Mobile, New Orleans; Utah, Pittsburgh; Cumberland, Louisville; Lookout, Wheeling; Fulton and Cuckoo, New Orleans; Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati; Lee, Vicksburg; James Howard, St. Louis; Mary Boyd, Arkansas; James Howard, St. Louis; Mary Boyd, Arkansas; James Howard, St. Louis; Mary Boyd, Arkansas